

## 2.3.4.8 Object Data Taxonomy

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In programming, an [Object](#) represents a real-world object such as a car, an employee or a task. Ultimately, as the real-world Object is defined in terms of software, it is translated to a [Data Structure](#). The Object Data (see Figure 1) is categorized into Characteristic Data, Definition Data, Field Data and Operation Data.

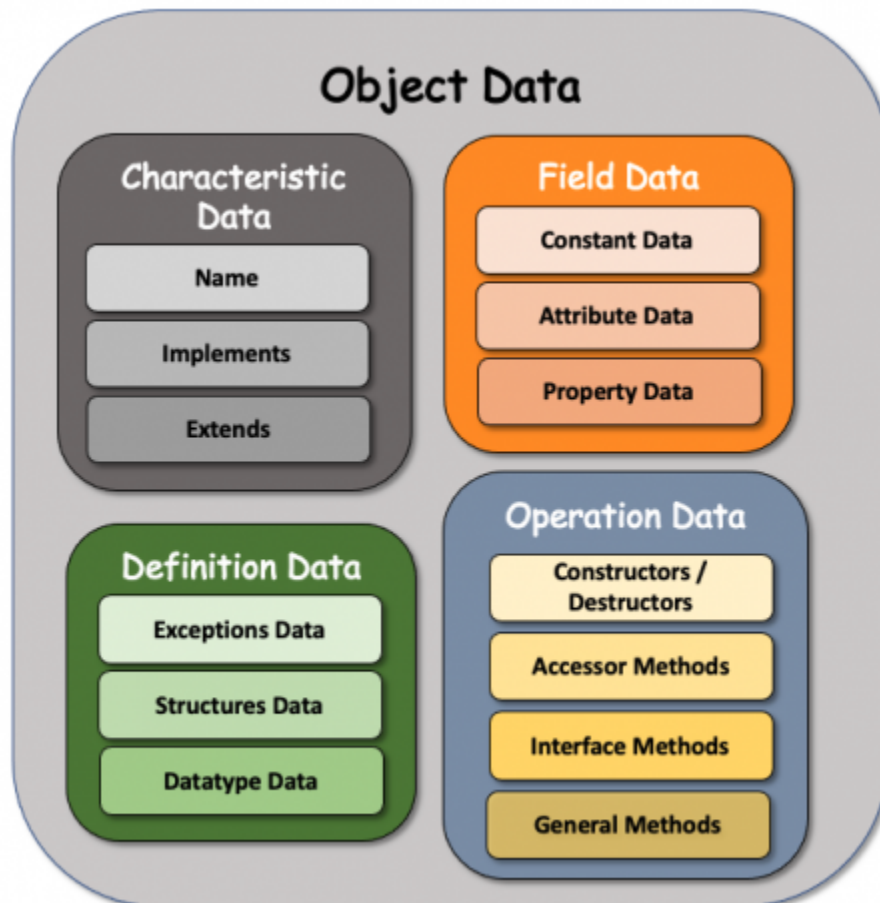


Figure 1: Components of an Object

## DIDO Specifics

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Many [DIDO Platforms](#) refer to Object Data as **Smart Contracts**. These are similar too, but not the same as classes in [Object-Oriented Programming \(OOP\)](#) languages such as C++, Java, C#, Python, etc. In many ways, the differences are lexical in nature (i.e., **Smart Contract** versus **Contract**, **method** versus **function**, etc. However, there are some important differences which have to do with the distributed nature of DIDOs and the immutability of the field data (i.e., **view** and **pure** designators on **methods**).

The following discussion has to do with the more generic concept of **Object Data** but does include discussions of how it relates to DIDO Platforms in general and [Ethereum's Solidity](#) more specifically.

- [2.3.4.8.1 Characteristic Data](#)
- [2.3.4.8.2 Definition Data](#)
- [2.3.4.8.3 Field Data](#)
- [2.3.4.8.4 Operation Data](#)

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